



SYNCHRONIC TRANSLATION ISSUES AND IMPACT OF CONTEMPORARY TECHNOLOGIES TO THE TRANSLATION

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Annotation: In diplomatic meetings or live TV broadcasts, synchronous translation is a vital tool for bridging language gaps. Its benefits are undeniable, facilitating effective communication in a range of language settings. But putting it into practice is not without its challenges. Additionally, this article can help resolve synchronic translation problems and provides information on contemporary technologies that is beneficial to interpreters.

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It is hard to separate or overlook the mix of human talent and technological use that constitutes the synchronous translation process. Many technological challenges arise when synchronous translation, sometimes referred to as real-time or simultaneous translation, needs to be done quickly, accurately, and consistently. Those that are significant are: [1]

1. Latency: One of the main difficulties is cutting down on latency, or the interval of time between the speaker's words and the translation that the listener receives. A slight delay can cause the discussion to veer off course and lessen the translation's efficacy.

2. Accuracy: The intricacy of language, with its nuances, colloquial idioms, and cultural allusions, makes it difficult to achieve high levels of accuracy in real-



time translation. It is imperative for machine translation systems to precisely translate meaning from the source language into the target language. The requirement for split-second processing is one major barrier.

3. Contextual Understanding: Correct translations depend on an understanding of the conversation's context. Context aids in interpreting the speaker's intended meaning and clearing up any ambiguity. Real-time context capture can be challenging, though, particularly in specialized or fast-paced fields.

4. Speech Recognition: Reliable transcription of spoken language is a prerequisite for real-time translation systems. Algorithms for speech recognition may face difficulties due to variations in accents, pronunciation, and background noise.

5. Natural Language Generation: Another major challenge is producing translations that sound natural, are grammatically correct, and are appropriate for the context. In addition to translating words, machine translation systems also need to produce meaningful and fluid sentences in the target language.

6. Handling Multiple Speakers: In real-world interactions, it's common for several individuals to speak at once or to interrupt one another. These scenarios need to be resolved by translation systems in order to correctly assign speech to the appropriate speaker.

7. Adaptation to User Preferences: Enhancing the user experience of real-time translation systems requires personalization. This involves adjusting the translation to the user's preferred language, vocabulary, and speaking manner with the aim to get more precise and pertinent results.



To tackle these obstacles, a blend of sophisticated machine learning methods, improvements in natural language processing, and resilient engineering approaches is needed. The goal of ongoing research and development is to get over these challenges and enhance the functionality of real-time translation technology.

On the one hand, translators have to interpret, understand, and communicate data quickly while keeping accuracy and coherence. The quality of interpretation may be compromised by cognitive tiredness and mistakes brought on by this demanding work environment. In order to lessen this, using cutting-edge technologies such as AI-driven translation systems can help human translators by reducing their cognitive load and offering real-time linguistic support. The possible loss of cultural context and subtlety in translated content is another issue. When translating synchronously, the main idea is frequently communicated before language and cultural quirks are preserved. Interpreters need to be proficient in language, but they also need to be sensitive to cultural differences and aware of their surroundings. Additionally, the quality and richness of translations can be improved by working with groups of interpreters that complement one another's skills and work well together.

Furthermore, the seamless operation of real-time translation might be interfered with by technological problems such background noise, audio clarity, and internet connectivity. Reliable network connections, soundproof spaces, and top-notch audio gear can all help to lessen these difficulties. Putting backup plans and contingency plans in place can also guarantee continuous communication in the event of technological difficulties. [2] [3]

If we move on the problems listed below with interpreting technology could have an impact on the effectiveness and caliber of interpreting services:



1. Hardware and Software Compatibility: Specialized hardware and software systems tend to be required for interpreting technologies. It can be difficult to ensure compatibility across various hardware, operating systems, and software versions, particularly in environments with multiple languages and platforms.

2. Stability and Reliability: In order to guarantee continuous contact between speakers and interpreters, interpretation equipment needs to be stable and dependable. Technical issues, such hardware failures or software crashes, might interfere with interpretation sessions and reduce the average level of care.

3. Bandwidth & Internet Connectivity: A stable internet connection with enough bandwidth is vital for remote interpretation services. Inaccurate interpretation and communication can be hampered by poor internet connections, which may also lead to audio or video delays, dropped calls, or low-quality audio/video broadcasts.

4. Security and Privacy Issues: To safeguard participants' privacy when interpreting sensitive or private material, strong security measures are needed. Confidentiality and trust in interpreting technology are contingent upon the use of encryption techniques, safe data transmission, and adherence to data protection standards.

5. User Interface Design: To efficiently use the technology, interpreters and participants need intuitive user interfaces. Interfaces that are overly complicated or badly designed can make interpretation sessions take longer and increase the chance of user errors.

In summary, translators require adequate training and technological support. The dynamic character of language presents ongoing challenges for synchronic translation. Idioms, slang, and rapidly evolving terminology provide difficulties for



interpreters, therefore they must continuously enhance their language skills and keep current with linguistic developments. Funding programs for continuing education and professional development can provide interpreters with the skills necessary to successfully navigate language barriers.

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